Western Carolinian.

It is even wise to abstain from laws, which, however wise and good in themselves, have the semblance of inequality, which find no response in the heart of the citizen, and which will be evaded with little remorse. The wisdom of legislation is especially seen in grafting laws on conscience. *Dr. Channing.*

Printed and published, once a week, by JONES & USHER, Publishers of the Laws of Congress.] SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C.....TUESDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1830. [VOL. XI.....NO. 539.

TERMS.....The terms of the Western Carolinian will be hereafter as follows:

Two dollars and a half per annum: or two dollars only, if paid in advance. No paper will be discontinued, except at the discretion of the Editors, until all dues are paid up. Advertisements will be inserted at 50 cents the square for the first week, and 25 cents each week they are continued thereafter. Postage must be paid on all letters addressed to the Editors, or they may not be attended to.

GENERAL POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
July 10th, 1830.

PROPOSALS

FOR carrying the Mails of the United States on the following Post Routes in N. Carolina will be received at this office until the 12th day of October next, inclusive.

2101 From Warrenton by Louisburg and Rolls' Store, to Raleigh, 57 miles and back, every day, in 5 horse post coaches

Leave Warrenton every day at 3 p m, arrive at Raleigh next day by 4 a m.

Leave Raleigh every day at 8 a m, arrive at Warrenton same day by 9 p m.

2102. From Raleigh by Averysborough to Fayetteville, 61 miles, and back, every day, in 4 horse post coaches.

Leave Raleigh every day at 5 a m, arrive at Fayetteville same day by 6 p m.

Leave Fayetteville every day at 6 p m, arrive at Raleigh next day by 7 a m.

2103 From Fayetteville by Lumberton and Leesville to Marion c. h. S. C. 77 miles and back, every day, in 4 horse post coaches.

Leave Fayetteville every day at half past 7 p m, arrive at Marion c. h. next day by half past 9 a m.

Leave Marion c. h. every day at 3 a m, arrive at Fayetteville same day by half past 4 p m.

2104. From Fayetteville by Randallsville, Montpelier, Laurel Hill, and Brightsville, S. C. to Cheraw, 66 miles and back every day, in 4 horse post coaches

Leave Fayetteville every day at 8 p m, arrive at Cheraw next day by 11 a m.

Leave Cheraw every day at 1 a m, arrive at Fayetteville same day, by 4 p m.

2105. From Halifax by Enfield, Philips' store, Nashville and Eagle Rock to Raleigh, 86 miles and back, three times a week in 2 horse stages.

Leave Halifax every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 3 a m, arrive at Nashville by 12 1-2, leave same at 1 p m, and arrive at Raleigh same day, by 10 p m.

Leave Raleigh every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 3 a m, arrive at Nashville by noon, and at Halifax same day by 10 p m.

2106. From Enfield by Mount Prospect to Tarboro,' 24 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Enfield every Monday at 11 a m, arrive at Tarboro' same day by 6 p m.

Leave Tarboro' every Tuesday at 8 a m, arrive at Enfield same, by 5 p m.

2107. From Nashville by Rocky Mount to Tarborough, 28 miles and back, three times a week in 2 horse stages.

Leave Nashville Monday, Wednesday and Friday at noon, after the arrival of the mail from Raleigh, arrive at Tarboro' same days by 9 p m.

Leave Tarboro' every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4 a m, arrive at Nashville, same days by noon.

2108. From Milton by Caswell c. h. Brown's Store, Lenox Castle, High Rock, Greensboro', New Garden, Kerne's ⋈ Roads and Waughtown to Salem, 82 miles and back, twice a week in 4 horse post coaches.

Leave Milton every Tuesday and Friday at 1 p m, arrive at Greensboro' next days by 11 a m, leave same at 1 p m, and arrive at Salem same days, Wednesday and Saturday by 8 p m.

Leave Salem every Wednesday and Saturday at 3 a m, arrive at Greensboro' by 10 a m. and at Milton every Thursday and Monday by 8 a m.

2109. From Salem by Longtown, Lexington, Salisbury, China Grove, Concord, Cowan's store, Charlotte, and White Hall to York c. h. S. C. 112 miles and back, twice a week in 4 horse post coaches.

Leave Salem every Monday and Thursday at 4 a m, arrive at Salisbury same days by 1 p m; leave Salisbury at 2 p m, arrive at Concord same days by 8 p m; leave Concord next days, Tuesday and Friday at 5 a m, arrive at Charlotte by 10 a m; leave Charlotte at 12 noon, and arrive at York c. h. same days, Tuesday and Friday by 7 p m.

Leave York c. h. every Monday and Thursday at 3 a m, arrive at Charlotte by 11 a m; leave Charlotte at 1 p m, and arrive at Concord same days, Monday and Thursday by 7 p m; leave Concord next days, Tuesday and Friday at 4 a m, arrive at Salisbury by 9 a m; leave Salisbury at 10 a m, and arrive at Salem same days, Tuesday and Friday by 8 p m.

2110. From Norfolk, Va. by Portsmouth, Hargroves, Suffolk, Somerton, Winton, N. C. Murfreesboro', Abosky Bridge, Scotland Neck and Rosemeath to Tarboro', 132 miles and back, three times a week in 4 horse post coaches.—*(While a post office is in operation at Winton, that part of this route which lies between Winton and Murfreesboro' may be carried in a 2 horse stage.)*

Leave Norfolk every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 10 a m, arrive at Suffolk by 3 p m, and at Winton the same days by 9 p m, and at Murfreesboro' by 11 p m; leave Murfreesboro' next days at 3 a m, arrive at Winton by 5 a m, and at Tarboro' same days, Wednesday Friday and Monday by 5 p m.

Leave Tarboro' every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 a m, arrive at Winton same days by 9 p m; leave Winton next days after the arrival of the mail from Murfreesboro' at 5 a m, and arrive at Suffolk by 11 a m; leave Suffolk at half past 11, arrive at Norfolk same days, Sunday, Wednesday and Friday by 4 p m.

2111. From Tarboro' by Oak Grove, Stauntonburg, and Cox's Store to Fayetteville, 108 miles and back, three times a week in 4 horse post coaches.

Leave Tarboro' every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 a m, arrive at Fayetteville next days, Wednesday, Friday and Sunday 5 p m.

Leave Fayetteville every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 3 a m, arrive at Tarboro' next days, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, by 7 a m.

2112 From Sommerton, Va. by Gates c. h. Minton's and Ballard's Bridge to Edenton, 42 miles and back, once a week in sulkies.

Leave Somerton every Wednesday at 5 a m, arrive at Edenton same day by 6 p m.

Leave Edenton every Thursday at 5 a m, and arrive at Somerton same day by 6 p m

2113. From Edenton by Plymouth to Washington, 54 miles and back, twice a week, in sulkies.

Leave Edenton every Sunday and Wednesday at 3 p m, arrive at Washington next days, Monday and Thursday by 5 p m.

Leave Washington every Tuesday and Friday at 4 a m, arrive at Edenton next days, Wednesday and Saturday by 9 a m

2114. From Norfolk, Va. by Deep Creek, New Lebanon, N. C. Elizabeth City, Woodville and Hertford to Edenton, 76 miles and back, three times a week in 4 horse stages between Norfolk and Elizabeth City, and twice a week in 2 horse stages between Elizabeth City and Edenton.

Leave Norfolk every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 10 a m, arrive at Elizabeth City same days by 7 p m; leave Elizabeth City every Sunday and Wednesday at 6 a m, arrive at Edenton same days by 2 p m.

Leave Edenton every Tuesday and Saturday at 10 a m arrive at Elizabeth City same days by 6 p m, leave Elizabeth City every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 a m, arrive at Norfolk same days by 4 p m.

2115. From Warrenton by Grove Hill, Littleton, Fortune's Fork, Hanfax and Northampton c. h. to Murfreesboro', 70 miles and back, three times a week in 2 horse stages.

Leave Warrenton every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 2 p m, arrive at Halifax same days by 10 p m, and at Murfreesboro' next days, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday by 3 p m.

Leave Murfreesboro' every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 10 a m, arrive at Halifax same days by 6 p m, and at Warrenton next days, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday by 2 p m.

2116. From Diamond Grove to Northampton c. h. and back, once a week.

Leave Diamond Grove every Wednesday at 12 noon, arrive at Northampton c. h. same day by 2 p m.

Leave Northampton c. h. every Wednesday at 4 p m, after the arrival of the mail from Murfreesboro', arrive at Diamond Grove same day by 7 p m

2117. From Winton by Pitch Landing, Bethel, Colerain, Mount Gold, Windsor, and Merry Hill, to Edenton, 70 miles and back, once a week, in sulkies.

Leave Winton, every Friday at 9 a m, arrive at Edenton next day, Saturday, by 6 p m.

Leave Edenton every Wednesday at 10 a m, arrive at Winton next day, Thursday, by 7 p m.

2118. From Windsor by Turner's ⋈ Roads, Britton's Store and Scotland Neck to Bryan's Cross Roads; thence by Britton's Store and Turner's ⋈ Cross Roads to Windsor, 90 miles, equal to 45 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Windsor every Thursday at 5 a m, arrive at Scotland Neck same day by 5 p m, at Bryan's ⋈ Roads next day by 10 a m. Leave same at 12 a m, and arrive at Windsor every Saturday by 10 a m.

2119 From Woodville to Durant's Neck, 12 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Woodville every Monday at 10 a m, arrive at Durant's Neck same day by 1 p m.

Leave Durant's Neck every Monday to 2 p m, arrive at Woodville same day by 5 p m

2120. From Elizabeth City by Camden c. h. Indiantown, Currituck c. h. Tull's Creek, North West River Bridge and Great Bridge to Norfolk, 62 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Elizabeth City every Wednesday at 5 a m, arrive at Norfolk the next day, Thursday by 9 a m.

Leave Norfolk every Thursday at 11 a m, arrive at Elizabeth City next day, Friday, by 6 p m.

2121. From Tarboro' by Sparta, Benboro', Greenville, Washington and Swift Creek Bridge to Newbern, 85 miles and back, three times a week in two horse stages,

Leave Tarboro' every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 8 a m, arrive at Washington same days by 9 p m, and at Newbern next days, Wednesday, Friday and Sunday, by 4 p m.

Leave Newbern every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 6 a m, arrive at Washington same days by 6 p m, and at Tarboro' every Wednesday, Friday and Monday, by 7 p m.

2122 From Stantonburg by Snow Hill Hookerston, Kinston, Strabane and Albertson's to Kenansville, 80 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Stantonburg every Thursday at 6 a m, arrive at Kenansville every Friday at 6 p m.

Leave Kenansville every Tuesday at 6 a m, arrive at Stantonburg every Wednesday by 6 p m.

2123 From Warrenton by Ellisville, Williamsboro', Oxford, Roxboro'. Williamsville, Leesburg, Red House and Milton to Danville, Va. 92 miles and back, twice a week in two horse stages.

Leave Warrenton every Tuesday and Saturday at 3 p m, arrive at Oxford same days by 10 p m, and at Danville the next days, Wednesday and Sunday, by 9 p m.

Leave Danville every Monday and Thursday at 5 a m, arrive at Milton by 8 a m; leave Milton at 9 a m, arrive at Oxford same days by 9 p m; leave Oxford next days, Tuesday and Friday at 4 a m, and arrive at Warrenton same days by noon.

2124. From Danville, Va. by West Castle, N. C. Lawsons, Rawlingsburg, Wentworth, Mount Pleasant, Madison, Rocky Spring, Blakely and Paynesville to Salem, 83 miles, return by way of Oak Ridge and Summerfield to Danville, once a week.

Leave Danville every Monday at 5 a m, arrive at Salem every Tuesday by 6 p m

Leave Salem every Wednesday at 5 a m, arrive at Danville every Thursday by 6 p m

2125. From Salem by Huntsville, Houstonville, Tabor Church, Bethany Church, Statesville, Oak Grove, Hokesville, Morgantown, Bridletown, Bedfordsville, Rutherfordton, White Oak, Gowensville, S. C. and Milford to Greenville, 196 miles and back, twice a week, in four horse post coaches

Leave Salem every Monday and Thursday at 4 a m, arrive at Huntsville by 8 a m, and at Statesville same days by 8 p m; leave Statesville next days, Tuesday and Friday, at 5 a m, arrive at Morgantown same days by 6 p m; leave Morgantown next days, Wednesday and Saturday, by 5 a m, and arrive at Greenville next days, Thursday and Sunday by 11 a m.

Leave Greenville every Saturday and Tuesday at 1 p m, arrive at Morgantown next days, Sunday and Wednesday, by 8 p m; leave Morgantown next days, Monday and Thursday, at 5 a m, arrive at Statesville same days by 6 p m; leave Statesville next days, Tuesday and Friday, at 5 a m, arrive at Salem same days by 8 p m.

2126. From Enfield by Brinkleysville to Hillsbridge; return by Sycamore Alley to Enfield, equal to 18 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Enfield every Thursday at 7 a m, arrive at Hillsbridge by 1 p m, and at Enfield same day by 8 p m.

2127. From Louisburg by Haysville, Lynnville, Health Seat, Oxford, Young's Store and Brownsville, to Clarkesville, in Va. 59 miles; return by Bullocks, Daniel's Store, Early's Store and Oxford, once a week.

Leave Louisburg every Thursday at 5 a m, arrive at Clarksville every Friday by 10 a m.

Leave Clarksville every Friday at 12 noon, arrive at Louisburg every Saturday by 8 p m.

2128. From Raleigh by Wake Forest, Lemay's ⋈ Roads, Wilton and Pattonsville to Oxford, 57 miles and back, once a week in two horse stages.

Leave Raleigh every Saturday at 4 a m, arrive at Oxford same day by 8 p m.

Leave Oxford every Friday at 4 a m, arrive at Raleigh same day by 7 p m.

2129. From Raleigh by Chapel Hill, Hillsboro', Mason Hall, Hawfields, Haw River, Albright's and Allemance to Greensboro', 85 miles and back, twice a week, in four horse post coaches.

Leave Raleigh every Tuesday and Friday at 7 a m, arrive at Greensboro' the next days, Wednesday and Saturday by 11 a m.

Leave Greensboro' every Wednesday and Saturday at 1 p m, arrive at Raleigh next days, Thursday and Sunday, by 8 p m

2130. From Hillsboro' by Scottsville, Pleasant Grove, Anderson's Store Fawcett's Store, Stony Creek, High Rock, Lenox Castle and Reeds Store to Wentworth, 67 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Hillsboro' every Saturday at 5 a m, arrive at Wentworth the next day by noon.

Leave Wentworth evey Sunday at half past 12 p m, arrive at Hillsboro' every Monday by 8 p m.

2131. From Raleigh by Fish Dam, Stagville, Red Mountain, Mount Tirzah and Van Hook's Store to Roxboro'; return the same road to Fish Dam, thence by Herndon's and Fleming, to Raleigh, equal to 60 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Raleigh every Friday at 9 a m, arrive at Roxboro' next day, Saturday, by 6 p m.

Leave Roxboro' every Wednesday at 6 a m, arrive at Raleigh every Thursday by 6 p m.

2132. From Huntsville by Hamptonville, New Castle, Wilkesboro' Jeffersonton and North Fork to Showns ⋈ Roads, Te. 97 miles and back, once a week, in two horse stages.

Leave Huntsville every Friday at 5 a m, arrive at Wilkesboro' same day, by 5 p m; and at Showns ⋈ Roads next day, Saturday, by 10 p m

Leave Showns ⋈ Roads, every Wednesday, at 5 a m, arrive at Wilkesboro' same day by 8 p m; and at Huntsville every Thursday, by 6 p m.

2133 From Wilkesboro' by Brier Creek to Jonesville, 23 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Wilkesboro' every Friday, at 7 a m, arrive at Jonesville same day, by 2 p m

Leave Jonesville every Thursday at 12 noon, arrive at Wilkesboro' same day by 6 p m.

2134 From Salem by Clemmonsville to Mocksville, 28 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Salem every Tuesday at 10 a m, arrive at Mocksville same day by 6 p m

Leave Mocksville every Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Salem same day by 4 p m.

2135 From Statesville by Liberty Hill, Sullivan, and Mount Pisgah to Statesville, equal to 17 miles, and back once a week.

Leave Statesville every Friday at 3 a m, and return to Statesville same day by 7 p m.

2136. From Huntsville to Rockford, 18 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Huntsville every Thursday at 9 a m, arrive at Rockford by 2 p m.

Leave Rockford at half past 2 p m, arrive at Huntsville same day, Thursday, by 8 p m.

2137. From Grayson c. h. Va. by Bowers's Store, N. C., Jeffersonton and Old Fields to Councils Store, 71 miles and back, once in two weeks.

Leave Grayson c. h. every other Monday at 5 a m, arrive at Councils Store next day Tuesday, by 6 p m.

Leave Councils Store every other Friday at 5 a m, arrive at Grayson c. h. next day Saturday by 6 p m.

2138 From Hillsboro' by Oakland, Cedar Grove, Prospect Hill, Cochran's Store, McMurry's and Leesburg to Milton, 45 miles, and back, once a week.

Leave Hillsboro' every Wednesday at 5 a m, arrive at Milton same day by 8 p, m.

Leave Milton every Tuesday at 4 a m, arrive at Hillsboro' same day by 8 p m.

2139 From Charlotte by Maxwell's Store, Morrison's Tan Yard, Surveyorsville, Fullwoods Store, Oakville, Jacksonville and Dillonsville to Ingram's Store; return by Walkersville, Findlaysville, Providence and Hemphill's Store to Charlotte; equal to 52 miles, and back, once a week.

Leave Charlotte every Thursday at noon, arrive at Ingram's Store, every Friday by 7 p m.

Leave Ingram's store, every Saturday at 8 a m, arrive at Charlotte every Monday, by 9 a m.

2140. From Fayetteville by Graham's Bridge, Rockingham, Lilesville, Wadesborough, Lanesborough, Cockburn's store, Maxwell's store, Charlotte and Huntersville, to Lincolnton, 159 miles, and back, once a week, in two horse stages.

Leave Fayetteville every Wednesday, at 4 a m, arrive at Wadesboro' every Thursday, by 10 a m; leave Wadesboro' at 11 a m, arrive at Charlotte every Friday by 10 a m, leave Charlotte at 11 a m, arrive at Lincolnton same day, by 7 p m *(Proposals will be rec'd. for twice a week)*

Leave Lincolnton every Wednesday at 4 p m, arrive at Charlotte every Thursday, at 11 a m; leave Charlotte at 12, noon; arrive at Wadesboro' every Friday, by 10 a m; leave Wadesboro' at 11 a m and arrive at Fayetteville next day, Saturday, by 4 p m.

2141. From Hopewell to Beatties Ford, 9 miles, and back, once a week.

Leave Hopewell every Friday, at 5 a m, arrive at Beatties Ford, same day, by 7 a m.

Leave Beatties Ford every Friday, after the arrival of the mail from Salisbury, arrive at Hopewell in two hours.

2142. From Charlotte by Steel Creek and Stowesville to Hoylesville, 29 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Charlotte every Friday at 11 a m, arrive at Hoylsville same day, by 8 p m.

Leave Hoylsville every Thursday at noon, arrive at Charlotte every Friday, by 9 a m.

2143. From Raleigh by Princes' Bridge, Pittsboro' Dorsettsville, Marley's Mills, Ashboro' and Spencer's to Salisbury, 118 miles and back, twice a week, in 4 horse post coaches.

Leave Raleigh every Tuesday and Friday, at 10 a m, arrive at Salisbury next Thursday and Monday by 11 a m.

Leave Salisbury every Tuesday and Friday, at 1 p m, arrive at Raleigh the next Thursday and Monday by 4 p m.

2144. From Salisbury by Miranda, Mount Mourne and Beatties Ford to Lincolnton, 51 miles and back, once a week, in two horse stages.

Leave Salisbury every Thursday, at 2 p m, arrive at Lincolnton every Friday by 6 p m.

Leave Lincolnton every Wednesday at 10 a m, arrive at Salisbury every Thursday by 11 a m.

2145. From Salisbury, by Houston's to Statesville, 32 miles, twice a week in 4 horse post coaches.

Leave Salisbury every Monday and Thursday, at noon, arrive at Statesville same days by 9 p m.

Leave Statesville Tuesday and Friday, at 3 a m, arrive at Salisbury same days by noon.

2146. From Charlotte by Jourdansville, China Grove, Pleasant Valley, Bell Air, S C. Harrisburg, Lancaster c. h. Pleasant Hill, Sandtown, and Flat Rock to Camden, 80 miles, and back, twice a week, in two horse stages.

Leave Charlotte every Monday and Thursday, at noon, arrive at Camden next days, Tuesday and Friday by 8 p m.

Leave Camden every Monday and Thursday, at 4 a m, arrive at Charlotte next days, Tuesday and Thursday, by 11 a m.

2147 From Pittsboro' by Rocky Rest, Cane Creek, Hickory Mountain, Rocky River, Sandy Grove, Long's Mills, Holt's Store, and Clapps to Greensboro' 68 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Pittsboro' every Wednesday at 6 a m, arrive at Greensboro' every Thureday by 6 p m.

Leave Greensboro' every Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Pittsboro' every Saturday by 6 p m.

2148. From Salisbury by Mount Vernon to County Line, 25 miles, and back, once a week.

Leave Salisbury every Thursday at noon, arrive at County Line same day by 8 p m.

Leave County Line every Friday at 5 a m, arrive at Salisbury same day by noon.

2149. From Raleigh by Webb's Mills and Buckhorn Falls to Haywood; return by Selby's Store to Raleigh, equal to 36 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Raleigh every Friday at 8 a m, arrive at Haywood same day by 3 p m, and at Raleigh every Saturday by 6 p m.

2150. From Salisbury by Spring Grove Sherills Ford, Mountain Creek, Lincolnton, Wilfongs Mills, Morgantown, Lower Creek, and Fort Defiance, to Wilkesboro'; 150 miles and back once a week.

Leave Salisbury every Monday at 12 noon, arrive at Wilkesboro' every Thursday by 5 p m.

Leave Wilkesboro' every Friday at 5 a m, arrive at Salisbury every Monday by 9 a m.

2151. From Lincolnton, by Wilsonsville, Garner's Ford, Duncans Creek, Rutherfordton, Edneyville, and Murrayville, to Ashville, 110 miles, and back once a week, in 2 horse stages.

Leave Lincolnton every Saturday at 4 a m, arrive at Rutherfordton same day, and at Ashville every Sunday by 8 p m.

Leave Ashville every Monday at 5 a m, arrive at Lincolnton every Tuesday by 6 p m.

2152. From Rutherfordton, by High Shoals, Mooresboro', Beaver Dam, and Erwinsville to Buffalo, 45 miles and back, once a week

Leave Rutherfordton every Sunday at 5 a m, arrive at Buffalo same day by 7 p m.

Leave Buffalo every Monday at 6 a m,

arrive at Ingleaville by 7 a m, and at Rutherfordton same day by 4 p m.

2153 From Salisbury, by Fulton, to Huntsville, return by Mocksville to Salisbury, once a week.

Leave Salisbury every Thursday at noon, arrive at Huntsville same day and at Salisbury every Friday by 11 a m.

2154 From Morgantown, by Pleasant Garden, Old Fort, and Swannano, to Ashville, 60 miles and back, once a week in stages.

Leave Morgantown every Saturday at 5 a m, arrive at Ashville same day by 6 p m.

Leave Ashville every Sunday at 5 a m, arrive at Morgantown same day by 10 p m.

2155. From Morgantown by Beard's Forge and Little River, to Statesville, 81 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Morgantown every Monday at 6 a m, arrive at Statesville every Tuesday by 5 p m.

Leave Statesville every Wednesday at 6 a m, arrive at Morgantown every Thursday by 5 p m.

2156 From Charlotte, by Alexandriana, Hickory Grove, Mount Mourne, Statesville, Mount Pleasant, Stoney Point, and Bogles, to Wilkesboro', 79 miles and back, once a week, in stages.

Leave Charlotte every Thursday at 11 a m, arrive at Statesville same day by 9 p m.

Leave Statesville every Friday at 5 a m, arrive at Wilkesboro' same day by 4 p m.

Leave Wilkesboro' every Thursday at 3 a m arrive at Charlotte every Friday by 11 a m.

2157. From Chapel Hill, by Clover Garden, Newlin's, Long's Mills, Troy's Store, New Salem, New Market, Hunt's Store, and Brummels to Lexington. Return by way of Fair Grove, the Grange, and New Market; equal to 82 miles and back once a week.

Leave Chapel Hill every Saturday at 5 a m, arrive at Lexington Sunday by 6 p m.

Leave Lexington every Monday at 6 a m, arrive at Chapel Hill every Tuesday by 6 p m.

2158. From Ashville, by Mill Run, Claytonville, Cathey's Creek, Tuxaway, S. C. Keowee, and Pickens c. h. to Pendleton, 92 miles and back, once in two weeks.

Leave Ashville every other Monday at 6 a m, arrive at Pendleton the next Wednesday by noon.

Leave Pendleton every other Thursday at noon, arrive at Ashville the next Saturday by 6 p m.

2159. From Ashville by Turkey Creek, Haywood c. h. or Waynesville, and Franklin, to Clayton, Ga., 98 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Ashville every Monday at 6 a m, arrive at Clayton every Wednesday by 6 p m.

Leave Clayton every Firday at 6 a m, arrrive at Ashville every Sunday by 4 p m.

2160. From Chapel Hill, by Pittsboro', Haywood, and Reid's Store, to Fayetteville, thence by Northington's Martha's Vineyard, and Haywood, to Pittsboro' and Chapel Hill; equal to 73 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Chapel Hill every Saturday at 5 a m, arrive at Fayetteville every Monday by 4 p m.

Leave Fayetteville every Tuesday at 5 a m, arrive at Chapel Hill every Wednesday by 6 p m.

2161. From Morgantown, by Little River, North Cove, Bear Creek, Bakersville, Greenleesville, and Ivy, to Ashville, 91 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Morgantown every Saturday at 4 a m, arrive at Ashville every Sunday by 8 p m.

Leave Ashville every Monday at 4 a m, arrive at Morgantown every Tuesday by 8 p m.

2162. From Statesville by Thomas' Ferry, to Mountain Creek, 20 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Statesville every Monday at 1 p m, arrive at Mountain Creek same day by 7 p m.

Leave mountain Creek every Monday at 5 a m, arrive at Statesville same day by 11 a m.

2163. From Pittsboro', by Ramsey's Mills, Tick Creek, Underwood's Store, Allen's Store, Moffit's Mills, Brower's Mills, Weddle's Ferry, Tyson's Store, Gulph, and Pedlar's Mill, to Pittsboro'; equal to 43 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Pittsboro' every Wednesday at 8 a m, and return so as to arrive at Pittsboro' every Friday by 4 p m.

2164. From Wentworth, by Troublesome Iron Works, Martinsville, Greensboro', Centre, Mendenhall's Mills, and Gardner's Store, to Ashboro', 54 miles and back, twice a week.

Leave Wentworth every Thursday and Sunday at 3 p m, arrive at Ashboro' every Friday and Monday by 6 p m.

Leave Ashboro' every Wednesday and Saturday at 10 a m, arrive at Wentworth every Thursday and Sunday by 12 noon.

2165. From Fayetteville, by Packet Office, Carthage, Mechanics Hill, Caledonia, and Hill's Store, to Salisbury, 142 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Fayetteville every Monday at 6 a m, arrive at Salisbury every Thursday by 10 a m.

Leave Salisbury every Thursday at 3 p m, arrive at Fayetteville every Sunday by 5 p m.

2166. From Fayetteville, by New Gilead, Butler's Mills, Lawrenceville, Morgan's Store, and Chisholm's Store, to Salisbury, 120 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Fayetteville every Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Salisbury every Monday by 9 a m.

Leave Salisbury every Monday at 3 p m, arrive at Fayetteville every Thursday by 4 p m.

2167. From Cheraw, S. C. by Sneedsboro', N. C. Morven, Sharp's Store, Wadesboro', Beard's Store, Norwood's, Smith's Store and Kendall's to Salisbury, 86 miles and back, twice a week, in 2 horse stages.

Leave Cheraw every Sunday and Wednesday at 5 a m, arrive at Salisbury Monday and Thursday by 11 a m.

Leave Salisbury every Thursday and Friday at 4 a m, arrive at Cheraw every Wednesday and Saturday by 11 a m.

2168. From Rockingham to Cheraw, S. C. 22 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Rockingham every Wednesday at 4 a m, arrive at Cheraw, same day by 9 p m.

Leave Cheraw every Monday at noon, arrive at Rockingham same day by 5 p m.

2169. From Lumberton by Philadelphus, Montpelier, Bolivar, Cowper Hill, Stewartsville, Queensdale, and Affordsville to Lumberton, equal to 43 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Lumberton every Monday at 5 a m, arrive at Stewartsville every Tuesday by 9 a m, and at Lumberton the same by 7 p m.

2170. From Warrenton by Ransom's Bridge, Belford, and Hilliardstown to Nashville, 44 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Warrenton every Tuesday at 10 a m, arrive at Nashville every Wednesday at 10 a m.

Leave Nashville every Wednesday at 2 p m, arrive at Warrenton every Thursday by 2 p m.

2171. From Halifax by Dawson's X Roads, Scotland Neck, Palmyra, and Clarks Store, to Hamilton, 42 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Halifax every Thursday at 5 a m, arrive at Hamilton same day by 7 p m.

Leave Hamilton every Wednesday at 5 a m, arrive at Halifax same day by 7 p m.

2172. From Tarboro' by Davis's Store, Hamilton, Williamston, Gardners Bridge, Plymouth, and Cool Spring to Columbia, 100 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Tarboro' every Thursday at 10 a m, arrives at Hamilton same day by 6 p m.

Leave Hamilton next day at 6 a m, arrive at Plymouth every Friday by 4 p m.

Leave Plymouth every Saturday at 5 a m, arrive at Columbia every Saturday by 7 p m.

Leave Columbia every Monday at 5 a m, arrive at Plymouth same day by 8 p m, at Hamilton every Tuesday by 6 p m, and at Tarboro' every Wednesday by 5 p m.

2173. From Washington by Bath, Pantego, Log House Landing, Germantown, Swindall, and Lake Landing to Middletown, 84 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Washington every Friday at 5 a m, arrive at Middleton every Saturday by 8 p m.

Leave Middleton every Wednesday at 5 a m, arrive at Washington every Thursday by 8 p m.

2174. From Raleigh by Smithfield, Waynesboro' Spring Bank, Kinston, Cox's Bridge and Cove Creek to Newbern, 120 miles and back, twice a week, in 2 horse stages.

Leave Raleigh every Monday and Thursday at 10 a m, arrive at Newbern every Wednesday and Saturday by 4 p m.

Leave Newbern every Monday and Thursday at 6 a m, arrive at Raleigh every Wednesday and Saturday by 4 p m.

2175. From Fayetteville by Elizabethtown, and West Brook to Wilmington, 88 miles and back, three times a week in 2 horse stages.

Leave Fayetteville every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 4 a m, arrive at Wilmington next day by 11 a m.

Leave Wilmington every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 1 p m, arrive at Fayetteville next days by 5 p m.

2176. From Newbern by Trent Bridge, Cross Roads, Swansboro', French Mills, and Onslow c. h., to Wilmington, 120 miles, once a week and back, in 2 horse stages.

Leave Newbern every Monday at 5 a m, arrive at Wilmington every Wednesday by 11 a m.

Leave Wilmington every Wednesday at 1 p m, arrive at Newbern every Friday by 8 p m.

2177. From Wilmington by Orton to Smithville, 29 miles and back, twice a week in 2 horse stages.

Leave Wilmington every Sunday and Wednesday at 1 p m, arrive at Smithville same days by 8 p m.

Leave Smithville every Sunday and Wednesday at 4 a m, arrive at Wilmington same days by 11 a m.

2178. From Wilmington by Beattie's Bridge to Gravelly Hill, 40 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Wilmington every Wednesday at 2 p m, arrive at Gravelly Hill every Thursday by 5 p m.

Leave Gravelly Hill every Tuesday at 9 a m, arrive at Wilmington every Wednesday by 10 a m.

2179. From Fayetteville by Clinton, Duplin Old c. h., Wrightsville Keenansville, Comfort and Trenton, to Newbern, 137 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Fayetteville every Thursday at 5 a m, arrive at Newbern every Saturday by 5 p m.

Leave Newbern every Monday at 5 a m, arrive at Fayetteville every Wednesday by 5 p m.

2180. From Keenansville by Rockfish to Wilmington, 58 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Keenansville every Friday at 2 p m, arrive at Wilmington every Saturday by 6 p m.

Leave Wilmington every Thursday at 5 a m, arrive at Keenansville every Friday by 10 a m.

2181 From Onslow c. h. to Richlands, 14 miles and back once a week.

Leave Onslow c. h. every Thursday at 3 p m, arrive at Richlands same day by 7 p m.

Leave Richlands every Thursday at 8 a m, arrive at Onslow c. h. by 11 a m.

2182. From Newbern by Bordensville to Beaufort, 66 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Newbern every Thursday at 5 a m, arrive at Beaufort same day by 7 p m.

Leave Beaufort every Wednesday at 5 a m, arrive at Newbern same day by 7 p m.

2183. From Smithfield by Whitley's to Stantonburg 39 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Smithfield every Wednesday at 5 a m, arrive at Stantonburg same day by 7 p m.

Leave Stantonburg every Thursday at 5 a m, arrive at Smithfield same day by 6 p m.

2184. From Currituck c. h. to Poplar Branch 17 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Currituck c. h. every Friday at 2 p m, arrive at Poplar Branch same day by 6 p m.

Leave Poplar Branch every Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Currituck c. h. same day by 10 a m.

All contracts for routes embraced in this advertisement shall commence on the first day of January next, and continue four years.

NOTES.

1. The Postmaster General reserves the right to expedite the mails, and to alter the times of their arrival and departure, at any time during the continuance of the contract, by giving an adequate compensation, never exceeding a *pro rata* allowance for any extra expence which such alteration may require.

2. Seven minutes shall be allowed for opening and closing the mail at each office, when no particular time shall be specified.

3. For every ten minutes delay in arriving at any point after the time prescribed in any contract, the contractor shall forfeit five dollars. If the delay shall continue beyond the time for the departure of any pending mail, the forfeiture shall be equal to twice the amount allowed for carrying the mail one trip. If it be made to appear that the delay was occasioned by unavoidable occident, of which the Postmaster General shall be the judge, the forfeiture may be reduced to the amount of pay for a trip; but in no case can that amount be remitted. The forfeitures are otherwise unconditional, and will in all cases be enforced.

4. Persons who make proposals will state their prices by the year; payments to be made quarterly, in the months of May, August, November, and February, one month after the expiration of each quarter.

5. None but a free white person shall be employed to carry the mail.

6. Proposals should state whether the person proposes to carry the mail in a stage or otherwise.

7. If the person offering proposals wishes the privilege of carrying newspapers out of the mail, he must state it in his bid; otherwise, he cannot enjoy that privilege.

8. Propositions for any improvements in transporting the mail may be stated in the proposals, and will be duly considered.

9. The number of the route, and its beginning and termination, should be stated in every bid; and the proposal must be sealed, directed to the "General Post Office, office of Mail Contracts," and superscribed "*Proposals.*"

The following is a proper form for a proposal:

"*I will convey the mail, aggreeably to advertisement, on route No.* ' *from to* ' *for the yearly compensation of dollars.*"

He must state the place of his residence; and if not a contractor, must accompany his bid with satisfactory recommendations.

10. The distances, as stated, are believed to be substantially correct; but if any mistakes have occured in relation to them, no increase of compensation will be allowed on that account. The contractor will inform himself on that point.

11. The Postmaster General reserves the right of annulling any contract whenever repeated failures to arrive within the contract time shall occur, or whenever one failure shall happen amounting to the loss of a trip.

12. In every case where the mail is transported in stages, and the present contractor shall be underbid, and the underbidder shall not have such stage property as may be necessary for the performance of the contract, he shall purchase from the present contractor, at a reasonable valuation, the whole, or any part of the stage property, including horses, that may be suitable for the service, and make payment for the same by reasonable instalments, as his pay shall become due, or as may be otherwise arranged. Should they not agree as to the suitableness of the property, its value, the terms of payment, and its security, each may choose a person, who may appoint an umpire, and their decision shall be final: or if the underbidder declines to do this, the Postmaster General will name the umpire. This will be made a condition of any bid under that of a present contractor; and should the underbidder fail to comply, his bid will be offered to the present contractor; but should he decline it, the proposals of the underbidder will be accepted unconditionally.

13. No bid shall be withdrawn after the time for receiving it has expired; and should any person refuse to take a contract at his bid, he shall forfeit all other contracts that he may have with the Department, and be held responsible for all damage that may result from his failure to comply.

14. No contract can be transferred without the approbation of the Postmaster General, and the assignment of a contract without his consent, shall forfeit it. This rule will never be departed from.

15. If a contractor or his agent shall violate the Post Office law, or shall transmit commercial intelligence by express more rapidly than the mail, his contract shall be forfeited.

16. All contracts for routes embraced in this advertisement shall commence on the first day of January next, and continue four years.

Decisions on bids will be made known on the 19th day of October next.

WILLIAM T. BARRY,
3:39 *Postmaster General.*

FOREIGN NEWS.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM FRANCE.

By the arrival yesterday morning of the fast sailing ship Conadia, from Havre, whence she sailed on 11th August, we are indebted to our friend Capt. Alexander Britton, for a regular file of Paris papers from 4th to 10th August inclusive.

Peace and tranquility is restored throughout the French empire, and on the 7th August the Duke of Orleans was called to the throne of France, by the voice of the people, expressed through their representatives, under the title of Louis Philippe; and the Duke of Charles, (his eldest son,) is styled Prince Royal. On this subject Galignani's Messenger of the 8th August remarks:

May his Majesty's reign be happy, as its commencement is auspicious! Such then is the brilliant termination of the glorious struggle of the 27th, 28th and 29th of July. Days forever dear to liberty and to France—forever to be recorded as the brightest in her history, when the heroic magnanimity of the citizens of Paris, overthrown a cruel and oppressive despotism, only to establish a Constitutional Monarchy, raised upon that surest of all foundations, the affections, of a brave and devoted people. By our report of the proceedings in the Chamber of Deputies, our readers will perceive that in assuming the Crown of France, his Majesty, while his own sovereign privileges are secured, guarantees the rights of his subjects, which are placed under the sacred protection of the laws, and that that first of blessings, liberty, civil and religious, henceforward is the privilege of all who dwell within the French dominions. In fine, France under the sway of the liberal and enlightened Prince, she has chosen, will at length enjoy a congenial Government worthy of of its character, its virtue, its renown. Recent events, which have raised the name of the country, even to a higher pinnacle of glory than it had ever before attained, seem to have added immense strength to the bonds of amity, in which France and England have for fifteen years been united. The intelligence has diffused a joy throughout Great Britain as general as it is enthusiastic, and in the generous sympathy of our English brethren for the sufferers in the great cause of the nation, which is displaying itself in a munificent subscription, we may anticipate their feeling at the happy consummation, which has closed a few days of revolution with the establishment of institutions permanent and liberal as their own.

The Ex-King Charles X. is about to leave a kingdom over which he has tyrannized too long: for that purpose he has chartered the ships Charles Carroll, Captain Clarke, and Great Britain, Capt.—French, (both of New York.) They proceeded from Havre to Cherbourgh, where they arrived on 7th August. The destination of the King is unknown—one report says, he will come to the United States, another that he will proceed to Rome, while a third asserts he will sail for Scotland. It is reported that Charles has demanded an annual allowance of 4,000,000 francs—that 1,000,000 in gold be immediately placed at his disposal—and permission to take with him whomsoever he pleases.

We understand that the Great Britain is chartered at the rate of 30,000 francs for the first month and 20,000 for each succeeding, and the Charles Carroll at the same rate.

All the Peerages, and other titles, granted by Charles had been annulled. A new and more liberal charter has been given to the French people; their magnanimity on the three memorable days the 27th 28th and 29th of July, entitled them to the blessings of civil and religious liberty. The great events achieved in these days, has shed a halo around the name of France, that never shall be forgotten—it has emblasoned their escutcheon with imperishable glory.

The Ex-Minister, who countersigned the ordonnances of 26th July, were in the sitting of the Chamber of 6th Aug accused of high treason by Eusebe Salverte, which was received with acclamation from all parts of the Chamber; the further discussion of the subject was postponed for one week. The Gazette de France states that M. Guernon Ranville had been arrested at Tours, where Peyronnet and Chantelauze had been previously arrested. Capelle, and de Montel were in the suite of Charles X. Hanesez and Polignac were said to have gone abroad: the first had arrived in England and the latter had passed into Belgium, no doubt to embark at Ostend.

The *Courier Francais* says that the new King of France has already demanded of the King of England, the ashes of Napoleon from St. Helena to be deposited in the column of the Place Vendome.

M. de Corcelles moved that every Member should sing the Proclamation addressed to the Duke of Orleans, in order that there should not be in the Chamber any secret or avowed enemy.

M. Barryer moved that this motion should be refered to the Bureaus.

M. Barard then rose to make a motion.—(Profound silence.)—He said—"A solemn tie united the people of France to their Monarch; this has just been forasunder:—the violator of the contract has no longer any right to claim its execution. Charles X. and his son pretend in vain to transmit a power, they themselves no longer hold. That power has been dissolved in the blood of several thousands of victims. The act of Abdication that has been communicated to us, is but a new act of perfidy—the semblance of legality with which it is clothed is but a deception. It is a brand of discord attempted to be cast amongst us. The real enemies of our country—those who, by their flattery, have urged the late government to its ruin, continue to act still on every side; they clothe themselves with every colour—they proclaim every opinion. Ultra Royalists present themselves under the cloak of Republican Regicides, while others affect for the forgotton son of the Conqueror of Europe, a hypocritical attachment, which would change into hatred, if it were possible it could become a question of raising him to be the Chief of France. The unavoidable instability of the present government encourages instigators of discord. Let us hasten to put an end to it. A supreme law, that of necessity, has placed arms in the hands of the citizens of Paris, in order to resist oppression, and has made us adopt for our temporary Chief, and only means of salvation, a Prince, who is a sincere friend to our Constitutional Institutions. The same law directs us to adopt, without delay, a permanent Chief. At the same time, however, implicit may be the confidence with which this Chief inspires us, the rights we are bound to defend, require that we should fix the conditions upon which he is to obtain power. Shamefully, and repeatedly deceived, we are warranted in stipulating the strictest conditions. Our institutions are incomplete; they are vicious in many points; it is our duty to extend and purify them. The Prince now at our head, has already done more than we required of him; the fundamental principles of our rights have been already propounded by the Chamber, and acknowledged by him; other principles and other laws are equally indispensable, and will be equally admitted. We are the chosen of the people; to us they have confided their interests and their wants. Their first want—their dearest interest—is liberty and repose. They have, themselves, won their liberty from the hand of tyranny by force of arms; it is for us to secure their repose by giving them a just and stable government. Vainly will it be contended, that by acting thus we overstep our authority. I will, however, at once destroy this objection, if it be made, by relerring again to that law I have already invoked—imperious, invincible necessity. In this state of things, taking into consideration the grave and urgent circumstances in which the country is placed, the indispensable need it has of being relieved from a precarious situation, and the universal hopes and wishes of all France to arrive at the completion of our Institutions, I have the honor to propose to you the following resolutions:

"The Chamber of Deputies, taking into consideration, in the public interest, the imperious necessity resulting from the events of the 26, 27, 28, and 29, of July last, and the following days, and the general situation of France—

Declares, that the Throne is vacant, and that it is indespensably necessary to make provision accordingly."

FIAT JUSTITIA RUAT CŒLUM.

Salisbury:

OCTOBER 5, 1830.

The Contrast.—It has become a general practise of late to mark the impress of treason and rebellion upon those who are at all ardent and enthusiastick in the cause of State Supremacy, and to dignify those who rejoiced in our defeats by the enemy during the late war and who now echo the song of "disunion," with the reputation of "devoted patriots," "good citizens" and such like epithets. But we cannot see the justice of this and must think that the *motives* of the two parties are as wide asunder as the North and the South poles. The one, at a time when the country was warmly engaged in a contest with Great Britain, and when every exertion was needed to repel the invasions of the enemy and drive him from our shores, openly refused to co-operate with those who were fighting for the violation of rights practised, not upon *Southern* seamen, but upon the sailors of the Northern States, and threatened to withdraw from the Union and actually encouraged the prosecution of the war by Great Britain, and would, doubtless, if the war had continued have put their threat into execution to place themselves under the protection of the enemy. They in truth met for the purpose of plotting a dismemberment of the confederacy and to erect a separate and independent government North of the Potowmac. Such was the violence and dissatisfaction which characterised the measures of those disaffected men, who called the treasonable Hartford Convention. That Convention was composed of the delegates of many states, and the object of its call was purely to take into consideration the expediency of disconnecting the several states they represented from the rest of the Union, and that too in time of war and in the heat of the contest with Great Britain. Let us advert for a moment to the materials of the State Right party South of the Potowmack and analize the substance and views of that party. In a time of profound peace and national prosperity they discovered that the Congress of the United States had passed the constitutional limits of power (as most legislators are predisposed to do) and claimed jurisdiction over matters and things purely local and of state concern. From the fate of other United republicks recorded and held up to their view they had learned that a violation of the compact entered into between the several members was the origin of their downfall, and they could not but think if a similar course was persisted in, in this United Republick, a similar destiny must await it. Knowing and thinking thus they very rationally came to the conclusion that our proper policy was a close and rigid observance of the compact which formed the basis of our Federal institutions. Then as good and virtuous citizens when they saw the Republick in jeopardy from a dangerous policy, well known to be such by fatal experience and the faithful records of history, they could not remain silent and unmoved when they saw the rights of the States disregarded, and the constitutional compact violated. Consolidation would have followed, and from thence would have sprung all the horrors of anarchy and civil war. The State Right party strive to establish a constitutional administration of the general government, which can only be effected by a nice and accurate regard to the unceded rights of the States. Is it treason then to complain of an assumption of power over those rights? Does it tend to promote disunion to protest in any manner against unconstitutional and oppressive laws? Our oppressors, tyrant-like, would say even so, as a matter of course. The Convention proposed to be called in a Sister State is ever and anon likened unto the one of Hartford. Are the designs and motives of the several parties any thing alike? The one called a convention for the purpose of procuring a dissolution of the Union because a majority of Congress had done a perfectly constitutional act, to wit: to declare war. The other proposes to call one for the purpose of protesting against an unconstitutional measure of the general government and not to plot a dismemberment of the Union. Will this convention be any thing like that of Hartford with regard to another particular? That in South Carolina will be composed of members freely elected by her own citizens, and not of a voluntary association of disaffected men who had met with disappointments in political preferment, and who were gathered principally from the New England States. This convention will be held precisely by the same right under which Virginia claimed to hold hers. To deny the right to South Carolina and to concede it to Virginia is to make "a distinction without a difference" between the two cases which are precisely similar so far as it regards the right to assemble for the purpose avowed. Who caused the present split in the State Right party throughout the Union? The enemies of Republicanism, and they were driven to such a step by desperation. They have sowed the seeds of dissention among us and they expect to reap the fruits. *Divide et empera*—divide and conquer is their policy and they will have pursued it with effect unless the State Right party will again rally round the common standard and "bury the tomahawk." We hope to see it so. Already do we begin to see a reaction in public opinion. The people begin to open their eyes, and to discern the designs of their enemies.

It is said to be a matter involved in great doubt and uncertainty as to what was the true character originally intended to be given to the Federal constitution. That its features should be hid behind a mask was certainly never discovered, much less intended, by its framers. And we must therefore the rather attribute this pretended blindness and ignorance to the bias of interest than to the absolute want of understanding and sagacity to penetrate the legitimate *form and bearing* of the Federal compact. We might have been previously disposed to believe they were honestly convicted of the truth of the singular and dangerous construction given to that part of the constitution which creates the powers of the congress of the United States. But since we have seen that same party equally warm and zealous in advocating dangerous principles as the original terms upon which the constitution was erected, and which no language can make more explicit we must not be charged with unfairness in attributing their opinions upon this latter question to selfish and interested motives, which should meet with the frown of every patriot devoted to the good cause of his country.

The great and doubtful question then which appears to have presented itself to the *wavering minds* of the party before alluded to, is, whether this Union is a confederation of the States or of the people; and upon that decision hangs, it is said, the correctness or soundness of what is termed the "State Right doctrine."

To the mind of a man even slightly observant of those things which daily come within the sphere of his observation, the truth of that question could not with him be doubtful, since it is written in language which the most obtuse intellect could not misapprehend. It will be recollected that the expression "we the people" in the caption to the constitution was particularly obnoxious to the consistent Genius of the great Henry and it ought to be faithfully remembered how diligently he laboured to strike out those terms and insert in their stead "we the states." He thought it an anomaly when his adversaries in the contest for its erasure confessed the constitution to be framed by the consent and under a compact of the states that the expression "we the people" should be used by way of designating the parties. He thought it likewise a dangerous title to assume (since names in Republican governments *at least* should represent things) when the true and legitimate parties were the states, and as he likewise wished in the sincerity of his heart to have things called by heir proper names. That this is a constitution of the people of the *several states* individually and not a constitutional compact of the people of the U. States collectively according to the technical definition of those terms, is a proposition which can be rationally and conclusively supported by the evidence of facts.

It is well known that prior to the revolution and the acknowledgement of our independence on the part of Great Brittain, the thirteen states were sovereign and independent of each other, when motives of affection and self preservation moved them to propose a lasting and perpetual Union, believing there must always exist between them from their peculiar relation towards each other, the utmost harmony and unanimity. Under the influence of these feelings and guided by such high and laudable motives, the people of the different states sent their representatives to enter into a solemn compact and to erect a governme t for the preservation of the order and to secure the liberties, interests and well-being of the different states of the confederacy which was accordingly done.

With these facts before us, and with a positive knowledge that the people of the states individually and not the people of the United States collectively formed the present compact and framed the existing constitution how can we denominate the charter of our government, as the constitution of the people, in its technical sense? That the people *in the states* as a whole send their representatives to the National legislature is certainly true and thus far it is the constitution of the people of states collectively. We see the distinction and think it is plain enough.

Suppose for example to illustrate the subject more fully that A. B. C. and D. agree to enter into a copartnership—each supplies his portion of the capital about to be embarked in ome mercantile enterprize. The agreement is that all are to share the the profits and bear the losses and expenses in like manner. Now this stock, so far as it is liable for certain purposes, is considered the property of the whole firm and can all be used or taken to answer those purposes. In every other point of view each partner has the sole property in his quota of the capital and profits, and none of the others can divest him of it. Could a majority of these partners unite, and by their vote, seize upon the interests of the minority in that capital stock? Would not such a step be a gross violation of the terms of their partnership and outrage every principle of justice? This case is analagous to that of the States. The whole people are pledged for certain purposes, but those excepted, the people of one state or a majority of the states have nothing to do with the individual rights or concerns of others. The construction given by the latitudinarians recognizes this monstrous and absurd doctrine. As the stock is a joint one for certain purposes, so ours is a constitution of the whole people when properly understood and acted upon. The states then stand in the same relative towards each other that these partners occupy the one towards the other. And the whole people of the United States or a majority of them in one body would have no more right under the constitution to pass, thro' the agency of their representatives, a particular statute than thirty other persons not ostensibly known in the firm would have a right to prosecute a suit in their names for a claim in which they might be in fact interested, but not publickly and according to the copartnership recognised as parties to the firm. Such is the plain common sense of the matter without any quotations or reference to old records, journals or statutes. If we are right we hope the people will understand it in the same manner. If we are wrong in our notions it is from a strong prejudice towards what we deem a proper regulation to secure the liberties and welfare of the country.

A letter from Judge Johnson of S. C. addressed to Governor Taylor of the same State charges "that it [nullification] grows of a deliberate conspiracy against the Union, which has been steadily working upon us for the last six years, though very few are in the secret." This is a serious charge, and it might make us feel serious if we did not know that a similar charge had been made with much more imposing solemnity than the present one of Judge Johnson, and that the accusation was entirely unsupported by any evidence save the solitary *dictum* of a member of Congress from S. C. who, though a talented man, was lost to every honorable feeling. But notwithstanding sufficient and convincing proofs were promised to make good the charge yet none were adduced, and the accuser was regarded as having failed to make out his case, and public sentiment instantly branded it as a *false* accusation.

We are really astonished at this letter and cannot determine in what light to view it, whether he is in serious sober earnest, or whether it was written, as a great many such letters are to create a sensation. But we much question, if Judge Johnson really be in earnest, whether he will be able to find proofs to corroborate his statement that a conspiracy has been formed against the Union for the last six years. We shall therefore look for the exhibition of his proofs very shortly. They should not be held from public view a single day longer than is necessarily consumed in procuring them.

But is it not a little singular that "a very few," should have been consuant of a conspiracy against the Union for six years past, and Judge Johnson one of "the few," and having in their possession evidence of that conspiracy, should have smothered the accusation and the proofs till this period of time—till the conspiracy is about to be consummated as he thinks? Is he not guilty of misprison of treason? Those who actually plot a conspiracy against the Union are guilty of treason, and those who know it and conceal that knowledge are guilty of misprison treason. And this is Judge Johnson too of the Supreme Court of the U. S. whose duty as a Judge, if not as a good citizen, required of him this information if he possessed it, which we understand from his letter, six years ago What are we to think of this? We cannot think otherwise than we have said. But we shall know shortly whether we have thought *correctly* more than we are at liberty at present to express. The letter will be found below.

Charleston August 31, 1830.

MY DEAR TAYLOR. I have just received an invitation to your dinner of the 20th prox. Pray tell me, did it come from the committee or from some other quarter? If from the committee, I am sure not a man of them could have sent it otherwise than as a mark of attention—if from another quarter, you know me well enough to know that the jest is lost.—But my object in either case is to inquire, whether if I attended the dinner, I could be heard with patience, while proving to the satisfaction of any man whose mind was in a state of thinking,

1st. That the protection of domestic manufactures was an avowed leading and necessary object of the constitution.

2d. That it was never lost sight of, but always relied upon as the capacity of the country to produce developed itself.

3. That the late attempts on a large scale grew out of a succession of such developements, and a state of things resulting from changes in the application of labor, which imperatively required of every wise government to adopt such a course of policy.

4. That Carolina has not only not been injured but really benefitted to many thousands by the Tariff

5. That no state in the union is more deeply interested in maintaing the principles of the Tariff.

6. That nullification is folly, and the peaceable course projected under it, all a silly and wicked delusion.

7. That it grows out of a deliberate conspiracy against the union, which has been steadily working upon us for the last six years, though very few are in the secret.

8. That a Convention is the grand end and aim and agent of that consipracy.

My friend, you have much at stake, and you are not the man whom I would think to frighten or wish or hope to deceive. Before Almighty God, I declare to you that I believe all the above propositions to be true; and you have my permission, nay, request, to publish this with my name to it, for I am in earnest.

Yours affectionately,
WILLIAM JOHNSTON.

Governor Taylor, in reply to Judge Johnson, promises a patient and full hearing upon the eight points, and that he would undertake to guarantee for all who will be present, that they will bestow "breathless attention" upon every thing he may have to say.

The example of France has been contagious, and the Revolutionary spirit has found its way into the European Kingdoms, bordering on France. An extraordinary fermentation prevailed among the population in the South of the Netherlands. The terror was great in several of the German States. Milan in Italy is in full insurrection, and the inhabitants of Switzerland are in close communion with the French. Several provinces have risen in Spain. The new Constitution with the new King is popular and gains an accession of strength daily. Philip VII or Louis Philip I, as he may be called is firmly seated on the Throne. Nevertheless his rise was supposed to be against the inclinations of a majority of the people of France, but the fear of great commotion in the unsettled state of the Kingdom, with the intrigues of the Duke's favorers brought about that event. We have given some extracts in another column.

A DIARY.

A Society has been formed in Tennessee called the Anti-Cutting Stick Society. The members of the Society have agreed to keep a look out for all swindlers etc. and whenever they make their appearance, in their town, to give a description of them. Would not one of a similar nature be advantageous to this town?

By the latest advices from Carthagena Bolivar was still there. The country was in a more quiet state than usual.

The Editor of the Cincinnatti American has had a *rumpus* with Mrs. Ann Royal. He is truly a fit subject for sympathy.

The Marseilles hymn of liberty is the production of Joseph Roguet de Lisle. It is said to have had a powerful effect upon the Soldiers in the former French Revolution.

A secret expedition was lately got up under the superintendence of Johnson, a noted smuggler and about 150 Spanish officers, which sailed from England to the coast of Spain. The Spanish ambassador got intelligence of it and made an immediate representation to the Foreign Office, there was no time, however, for interference before the expedition sailed. As they carried with them a great quantity of ammunition, &c. it is supposed that they were acting in concert withsome party in Spain.

The elections are over in Maine and they have resulted in the entire route of the "American system" gentry. The Alexandria Gazette with a great deal of apparent candour acknowledges the defeat of Mr. Clay, and consoles himself by saying "The wheel has another turn to make. So it has, but we are of opinion that the Clay ticket will again come out "BLANK."

Mr. Vaughan, the British Minister has, we learn from the National Journal, so far recovered his health as to be able to ride. He has received his new credentials by which he is retained by William IV as minister to this country

The proceedings of the Virginia convention are now published and ready for delivery.

A New York paper says that "women were found by a benevolent enquirer, making duck trowsers at *four cents* a pair, and cotton shirts at *seven cents* a piece.

Wilkes, one day, asked Garrick what he called honesty? "What's that to you?" said Roscius, "meddle with things that concern you."

In the window of a retailer of small beer in in Tunbridge Wells, there is the following:—"Trust here is dead! Who killed him? Bad pay!"

A new party is breaking out in the lower end of Massachusetts, called the Frank Knapp and anti-Frank Knapp party—one in favour of his pardon, and the other of his hanging.

Mr. Woodbury of New Hampshire is proposed by one of the democratic party as a candidate for the Vice Presidency.

Daniel Webster is spoken of by the Clay party as a candidate for the Presidency. They have given up all hopes of Mr. *Clay*.

THE MARKETS.

Salisbury Prices, Oct. 2.—Cotton [in seed, $2, clean $8, corn 62½ to 65, flour $4 to $4½, beef 3 to 3½, bacon 8, molasses 45, lard 8, salt, 1.12½, sugar 11 to 12½, coffee 12½ to 16.

Charleston, Sept. 20.....Cotton 9 a 11½ flour 5½ a 5½, whiskey 25 a 26, bacon 7 a 8, hams 8 a 10, best kind of bagging 18 to 20, salt 44 a 50, corn 56 a 57, coffee 11 a 12½.....North Carolina bank bills 2 per cent discount; Georgia, 2½ per cent premium.

Fayetteville, Sept. 22.....Cotton 10½ a 11; bacon 9 a 10, apple brandy 39, corn 60, flaxseed 95 a $1, flour, new 4 a 5, molasses 26 a 28, sugar 8½ a 11, salt 70 a 75, whiskey 26 a 27, wheat 75 a 80.

Columbia, Sept. 23.—Cotton 10 to 11½, Flour bbl. 6½ a 6½, butter 25, bacon 8 a 10, Hams 10 a 11.

Camden, Sept. 25.....Cotton 9 a 10, flour $5 a 5½, out of the wagon, Camden Mills, $6 a 7, wheat 85 a 93, corn 75, oats 32, salt 62½, whiskey 30 a 33, bacon 8 to 10½.

ALE.

144 BOTTLES of Philadelphia Ale just received and for sale by
39 AUSTIN & BURNS.

Journeyman Wanted!!

A first rate Journeyman Tailor wanted. To such a one good wages and constant employment will be given. None but a *first rate* one need apply. HORACE H. BEARD.
Salisbury, Oct 1st, 1830. 39tf

Pocket Book Lost!!!

THE undersigned has POCKET BOOK containing Thirty Dollars, (six five dollar bills U. S. money) with six or eight dollars in small notes. It was lost on the main road leading from Salisbury to Mock's Old Field. The Pocket Book was of red Morocco. It contained sundry notes payable to the subscriber, and the obligees in said notes are notified not to pay them to any other person but the subscriber; and all other persons are warned not to trade for any notes payable to me if the finder should think proper to appropriate the contents to his own use. A liberal reward will be given if the pocket book with its contents is found and left at this Office or with Andrew Hunt at Mock's Old Field. JAMES ASHBY, *of Surry.*
2t40
October 1st, 1830.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Lexington, N. C. October 1, 1830, which if not taken out before the first day of January next, will be forwarded to the General Post Office as dead letters:

A
John Adderton
William Adderton
Leonard Allen
B
Adam Beck
Jacob and Frederick, Beck,
John Bruff
C
John Calloway
John Canny
D
Calhoune Day
Michael Day
John Davis
Mirick Davis
F
Benjamin Perabee
Joseph Perabee
James Floyd
Catharine Fouts
G
William A. Gallimore
John Greer
Anny Gregson
Isaac Gordy
Ephraim Goss
Henry Grubb
H
Blake Harrison
John Hogg
K
Joseph Kerrick
Jacob Kesler
L
Thomas Lanier
Peter Leonard
John Loftin
Charlotte Lore
3t41
M
Reuben May
Henry Miller
William Maccrary, Jr.
Jacob Mock
N
Adam Nifong
John Northun
P
Bryant Preslar
Q
Robert Quinby
R
John S. Reid
Elias Riley
Nathan Rogers
Conrad and Daniel Beechrist
S
Matthias Sink
Frederick Smith
Molly Sladen
T
Frederick Thompson
James Thompson
Peter Tice
W
Edmund P. Wade
Joseph Waggoner
Hiram Ward
Jonathan Ward
Samuel Warford
John Warner
Jacob Weesner
Peter Whitaker
James White
John H Wilson
Boyd Wilson
Vinson Wood
Y
Samuel Yokely.

B. D. ROUNSAVILL, *P. M.*

J. MURPHY,

IS now receiving and opening at his store in Salisbury a large and fresh supply of almost every kind of

GOODS,

suited to all seasons of the year, new style and patterns of the latest importations, selected by himself and son with much care in Philadelphia and New-York and bought wholly and entirely for cash. Purchasers and the public are invited to call and examine the assortment. As every inducement in the way of variety and extreme lowness of price will be presented to them.

J. M. Hopes that by unremitted exertions together with the assistance of attentive and careful store-keepers to merit a continuance of that patronage for which he feels so much indebted to a liberal and deserving public.

Salisbury, Sept. 14, 1830. 3m38

Negroes Wanted!

THE subscribers are desirous of purchasing *one hundred NEGROES*, for which they will pay a liberal price in cash. Application may be made, either by letter or in person, to JOSIAH HUIE in MORGANTON, or JAMES HUIE in SALISBURY; who will be ready at all times to accommodate those who may wish to exchange Negro property for cash.

JAMES HUIE,
JOSIAH HUIE.
June 22d. 1830. 3m

Notice.

THE subscribers having qualified as Executors of the last Will and Testament of Jesse Hargrave, deceased, at the August Term of Davidson county court 1830, hereby give notice to all persons having claims, debts, dues, or demands against said estate, to present them for payment, duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

JAMES WISEMAN, } *Ex'rs.*
SAML. HARGRAVE, }
August 13th, 1830. 3tf

All persons indebted to said Estate are requested to come forward and make payment, as no indulgence can be given.

Cabinet Making Business.

THE subscriber has opened a shop in the above line of business, first door above Mr. Jone's Tavern, and formerly occupied by Peter Krider, as a shoe shop; where he is prepared to furnish the surrounding country with all kinds of *furniture* in the above line, such as

Sideboards, Secretaries,
Bureaus, Corner Cupboards,
Breakfast & Dinner Tables,
Ladies Cribs, &c. &c.

He has in his employ two or three first rate workmen, and the best of timber, selected by himself. The subscriber hopes by due attention to business, to receive that share of patronage which merit deserves. 27tf

WILLIAM B. HUGHES.
July 12th, 1830.

POETRY.

AWAY WITH THE BOURBONS.

Translated from the French of Beranger, for the New-York American.

Away with the Bourbons—'tis France who ex-claims,
Too long have we borne your degenerate sway,
Oppressors, we blush for your faces and names—
Fly, fly to your dens, freedom kindles her flame—
Away with the Bourbons! away!

Away with the Bourbons, their cruelty's dye,
The pencil of Clio were weak to portray,
Yet hark to the voice of your victims, their cry
The gloomy abysses return to the sky—
Away with the Bourbons! away!

Away with them then, shall our proud tri-color,
Our bow on the mountains its splendors display,
And our honor, our country, the words we adore,
The flag of our fathers shall hallow once more—
Away with the Bourbons! away!

Away with the Bourbons! the Loire shall again,
Re-assemble its heroes, and call to the frav;
And they who've forgotten to vanquish, shall then
Neath our banners renew their old glory, like men,
Away with the Bourbons! away!

Away with them! ay, and the hordes they have led
To disgrace our free soil, with their foreign array;
Cruel traitors; the tyrants who barely betrayed,
Then south from strange banners inglorious shade.—
Away with the Bourbons! away!

Away with the Bourbons! my country, arise!
Regain the proud rank thou should'st honor to-day;
Thou should'st reign; then sweep off with their toys and their lies,
The minions we hate, the vile race we despise—
Away with the Bourbons! away!

VARIETY.

Vulgarity of foreign quotations.

There is nothing to our eyes and ears more essentially vulgar, graceless, and ignorant, than the interlarding conversation or writing with foreign phrases, exotic words, and sounds, which, though harmonious among kindred sounds, become harsh, discordant, and disagreeable, when planted in the midst of a language with which they claim little affinity. The nasal tones of the French, the guttural of the Spanish, destroy, for example, the melody of an English sentence into which they may be introduced, and break up the chain of oral and rhythmical affinities which run through the whole speech of a people. In this respect, perhaps, public taste is improving, and good sense is beginning to put its veto upon that superficial pretence to the knowledge of foreign tongues, which shows itself in the slip shod vanity of dragging in some high un-English word on every possible occasion. It is not thus that literature is enriched, or language improved, but by those quiet and promising studies which gather eloquence and truth in the fields of knowledge.

Woman's charms are certainly many, and powerful. The expanding rose just bursting into beauty, has an irresistible bewitchingness; the blooming bride, led triumphantly to the hymeneal altar, awakens admiration and interest, and the blush of her cheek fills with delight but the charm of maternity is more sublime than all these. Heaven has imprinted in a mother's face, something beyond this world, something which claims kindred with the skies—the angelic smile, the tender look, the waking watchful eye which keeps its fond vigil over the slumbering babe.

Efficacy of admonition.—A fellow who was brought up before the magistrates at Birmingham, on a charge of felony, was dismissed with a serious admonition. He appeared much affected, and left the room with a deep sigh, and a silk pocket handkerchief, the property of a gentleman on the bench, which he had contrived to filch from the table, during the impressive harangue which was so considerately addressed to him.

Seeing a Wind.—Charles Bannister, that inveterate punster, coming into a coffee house one stormy night, said he never saw such a wind. 'Saw a wind' replied a friend, 'what was it like?' answered Charles, 'it like to have blown my hat off.'

True politeness consists of an exquisite observance of the feelings of others, and an invariable respect for those feelings. By this definition it claims alliance with benevolence, and may often be found as genuine in the cottage as in the court.

New Fashionable & Cheap GOODS.

MICHAEL BROWN

Has the pleasure of announcing to his friends, customers, and the public in general, that he is now opening, at his old stand in Salisbury, an elegant assortment of

New, Fashionable, & Cheap Goods,

direct from the cities of Philadelphia and New-York, and selected by himself, from the *latest importations* for the Spring of 1830: Which he offers as low as any Goods of the same quality can be bought in this market. His assortment comprises every article usually kept in Stores. Purchasers are invited to call, examine, and judge for themselves. 18

Salisbury, May 7th, 1830.

Removal.

THOMAS DICKSON, Tailor,

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers, and the public generally, that he has removed his SHOP, to the building formerly occupied by Lowry and Templeton, and more recently by Wade W. Hampton, as a Tailor's Shop; on Main street, the west side, a few doors from the Court-House, in the town of Salisbury; where he is prepared to execute all descriptions of

TAILORING,

after the neatest fashions, and on the shortest notice; and is prepared to make all kinds of Clothing in the first rate style, having in his employ six or seven first rate workmen, which enables him to do work on the shortest notice.

All kinds of *Cutting Out* of Garments will be done on very moderate terms.

All orders from a distance for work, will be most faithfully executed, according to directions and within the shortest possible time.

P. S He has just received the latest fashions from Philadelphia and New-York; which will enable him to make fine Coats, &c. after the most approved style. 15

Salisbury, April 15th, 1830.

Cabinet Making Business.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he will carry on the

Cabinet Making Business,

in the House formerly occupied by Thomas Holton, as a Tavern: The house is on Main Street a few doors east of the Court-House, where he will carry on the above business more extensively than ever was done in this place.

The materials shall be of the first quality, and his work executed in a durable, fashionable and elegant style; and his prices shall be moderate to correspond with the times.

Orders, from a distance, for

Sideboards; Bureaus; Dining, Breakfast, Card and Ladies working Tables; Secretaries, and working Desks; Candle Stands, Wash Stands, Bed-steads, &c.

will be executed on short notice, and strictly in accordance with directions.

The subscriber solicit the patronage of the public, and hopes he will merit it.

HORATIO WOODSON.

July 14th, 1830. 33tf

N. B. H. Woodson, returns his thanks to the public, for the liberal patronage he has received at their hands, and hopes it will be continued.

Great Bargains in Lands.

THE subscriber offers for sale thirty or forty thousand acres of *Land*, Situated in Ashe county, N. C. adjoining Burke county on the south, and the Tennessee line on the west and north. This land is surveyed off into tracts of from 800 to 1200 acres each, and the quality of each tract is certified to by the surveyor, who has made a plat of his survey which may be seen on application to Mr. White in Salisbury, Mr. C. C. Henderson of Lincolnton, Mr. Thos. J. Forney of Burke county, or to the subscriber in Asheville, Buncombe county. A large portion of this land is as good as any in the State. *Lead* ore has been discovered on different parts of the survey; and *gold* has been found adjacent to it: the climate is the most healthy and delightful in the world; and at no very distant day, this mountain region of North Carolina must become the favorite part of the states; the land is well timbered, and finely watered. The tracts marked 1st quality will be sold at 75 cents per acre; 2d quality, at 50 cents; and 3d quality, 40 cents per acre. The payments may be made in foury early instalments with interest until paid; and the subscriber will give bond to make title on payment of the money and interest.

So favorably an opportunity for obtaining good and cheap farms, was never before offered in this state. The title to the land is indisputable; *warrantee* deeds will be given to purchasers. Application for further information, and for purchasing any part of these lands, can be made to Mr. White in Salisbury, Mr. C. C. Henderson in Lincolnton, Mr. Thos J. Forney of Burke county, or to the subscriber.

JOHN BROWN.

December 14th, 1829. 100tf

N. B. The subscriber also offers about 90,000 acres of land in Buncombe and Haywood counties. Many of these lands contain some of the most valuable minerals in the Union. In a short time the subscriber will be prepared to *lease* some of these tracts to companies who might be disposed to work the valuable mines of iron, lead, silver, and gold, which they contain. He has already leased out some of the tracts, and has had fair offers for the sale of others. Any part of these lands will be sold, very low; and *warrantee* titles made to purchasers. J. B.

Rowan County.

Superior Court of Law,

APRIL TERM, 1830.

MARY CHAMBERS *vs.* Henry Chambers, Petition for divorce. In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of the State, it is ordered by the court that publication be made 4 weeks in the Western Carolinian, that the defendant appear at the next Superior Court to be held for Rowan county, at the Court-House in Salisbury, on the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and plead, answer or demur to said petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard exparte. Witness, Hy. Giles, Clerk of said court at office, the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in March, A. D. 1830.

4t46 HY. GILES, *c. s. c.*

New Goods.

ALEXANDER & COWAN beg leave to inform their friends and the public in general that they are now receiving and opening at their Store in Statesville, (the Store formerly occupied by Messrs. Shepherd & Simmonds) a general assortment of

Fresh and Seasonable Goods,

consisting of almost every article usually kept in Stores, which were selected with great care, by W. F. Cowan of the above firm, and purchased for CASH, from the latest importations in New-York, Philadelphia and New-Ark; all of which they are determined to sell as *low* for CASH as goods of the same quality can be purchased any where in this section of the State. Purchasers are respectfully invited to call and examine, hear prices and judge for themselves. Cotton and other merchantable produce taken in exchange.

They would also, respectfully present their sincere thanks to their friends and the publick for the liberal share of patronage they have heretofore received of them and hope by close attention, candid and fair dealing, to merit a continuance of the same.

ALEXANDER & COWAN.

N. B. Those owing the late firm of W. F. Cowan & Co. will please call and settle the same by cash or note, in order that they may be enabled to close that concern. A. & C.

Sept. 7th, 1829. 6m60

Female School.

THE female Seminary, under the superintendence of Mrs. M. A. Caldwell will commence on the 1st monday in November next. 6t42

EBENEZER DICKSON, Boot and Shoe Maker!

EBENEZER DICKSON respectfully informs the inhabitants of Salisbury, and the neighborhood generally, that he has purchased out the Shoe makers' shop owned by Thomas Mull, Jr. and that he will carry on the business as usual in the same house, where he will be glad to accommodate the old customers and such others as may choose to call on him. His work shall be elegantly and substantially executed. His materials are of the first order, and his workmen the very best that can be procured any where. His work shall not be excelled by any for neatness and durability.

He keeps shoes of all sizes and qualities on hand where strangers passing thro' who may wish to be supplied with shoes, boots, &c. can procure them as cheap as they can be purchased in this section of the country.

He has sent on by Mr. Geo. W. Brown, merchant of this place for a supply of Northern soal leather of the first quality.

Salisbury, Sept. 1, 1830. 35tf

Medical College

OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE Lectures of this Institution will be resumed the second Monday in November, and continue until March.

Anatomy, John E. Holbrook, M. D.
Surgery, James Ramsay, M. D.
Institutes and Practice of Medicine, S. Henry Dickson, M. D.
Materia Medica, Henry R. Frost, M. D.
Midwifery, and the diseases of Women and Children, Thos. G. Prioleau, M. D.
Chemistry and Pharmacy, Edmund Ravenel, M. D.
Pathological and Surgical Anatomy, John Wagner, M. D.
Demonstrator of Anatomy, John Wagner, M. D.

HENRY R. FROST. *Dean.*

August 23d, 1830. 10t44

Cotton Gin Making.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Davidson, and the adjacent counties, that he continues to carry on, at his Shop in Lexington, the business of Making COTTON GINS, equal to any manufactured in the United States; indeed, his Gins are preferred to all others, by those who have tried them; and have found a ready sale throughout a large extent of country. His prices shall be as reasonable as at any other shop in the Southern country.

All orders will be promptly attended to, and Gins finished in the shortest possible time.

Repairing of Gins will be done on the shortest notice, and in the most substantial manner, by the public's humble servant.

HENRY A. CLINGAMON.

Lexington, May 26th, 1830. 2

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his customers, and the public, that he has

REMOVED HIS STORE

into his new and spacious building, just finished and fitted up in most elegant style, superior to any in the town: It is the stand formerly owned and occupied by his uncle, Daniel Cress, sen.; on Main street a few doors from the Court-House, west side: Where the subscriber hopes to receive calls from his old customers, and all others who are desirous of buying *cheap GOODS.*

ALSO,

The manufacturing of Stills and Tin Plate Ware, heretofore conducted by *Edward Cress*, will hereafter be carried on by the subscriber: who will keep constantly on hand, or manufacture to order,

Stills, and Tin Plate Ware,

made of the best materials, and in the most substantial and fashionable style of workmanship; and hopes, by a strict attention to this branch of business, to merit the patronage of the public.

DANIEL H. CRESS.

Dec. 4th, 1829. 17

New Cheap Store.

CLAYLAND & TORRENCE.

M. CLAYLAND and A. TORRENCE, having formed a copartnership in the Mercantile Business, under the above firm, beg leave respectfully to inform the inhabitants of Salisbury and the surrounding country, that they have just returned from New-York and Philadelphia, with a beautiful assortment of

New Style, Fancy and Staple GOODS,

which have been selected from the latest importations, and will be offered at a very small advance for *cash*. Purchasers are invited to call and view their assortment.

Salisbury, April 5, 1830. 14

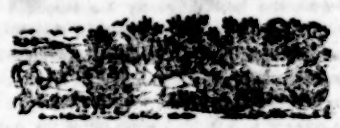
No longer to be "put off."

THE Notes and accounts of A. Torrence, and A. Torrence & Co. are placed in the hands of C. L. Torrence, for collection; and I would advise those interested, to call on him *before ten days before* May Court. A. TORRENCE.

April 17th, 1830 15

A New Mail Route

FROM RALEIGH TO SALISBURY.



STAGE FARE, $5.

UNDER this arrangement, the stage runs twice a week, and goes through in two days, each way The accommodation is good. Passengers who are travelling from Raleigh to Salisbury, or Tennessee, or South of Salisbury, will find this to be the nearest, cheapest and most expeditious route West of Raleigh. Passengers who are travelling from Salisbury North, will find this route, by the way of Raleigh and Petersburg, to be the nearest, cheapest and most expeditious route that can be travelled to the North, by two days. A passenger who travels this rout from Salisbury, by the way of Raleigh and Petersburg, to Washington City, will go it in five days, and will sleep three nights out of five all night.

The Contractor will pledge himself to keep first rate Mail Coaches and good gentle horses and drivers of the best kind; and he will spare no pains in trying to render those who patronise him, comfortable, and safe through his route.

Passengers who are unacquainted with this route, will secure seats by application at Mr. E. P. Guinn's Hotel, in Raleigh and at Mr. William H. Slaughter's Hotel, in Salisbury.

The stages will leave Salisbury every Wednesday and Saturday, at 8, A. M. and arrive in Raleigh every Thursday and Sunday, at 7, P. M. and will leave Raleigh every Wednesday and Saturday at 6, A. M. and arrive at Salisbury every Thursday and Sunday at 7, P. M

GEORGE WILLIAMS, *Contractor.*

June 14th, 1830. 25tf

A Neat Dwelling,

In the Town of Salisbury, for sale.

THIS property is pleasantly situated in the most agreeably part of the town, and is very suitable for a small family. The lot is spacious, and contains a very good garden, with much rare shrubbery. The terms can be made easy, as the most of the purchase money can be paid by note in the Bank, on the usual terms of accommodation. Persons wishing to purchase, can apply to Mr. E. Allemong, or to David F. Caldwell, Esq. (who is authorised to make title,) and the terms can be known. H. C. JONES.

Feb'y. 20th, 1830. 6tf

Hampton & Palmer,

HAVE formed a copartnership, as *Watch and Clock Makers, Silversmiths* and *Jewellers*, for the purpose of carrying on the business, in all its various branches, in the town of Salisbury. They occupy the *New Shop*, built by James B. Hampton, adjoining his dwelling—on Maine street, 6 or 7 doors south of the Court-House.

They will carefully Repair *all kinds* of Watches, Clocks, and Time-Pieces, and warrant them to perform well; And are prepared to manufacture, and will keep on hand for sale, all descriptions of Silver Ware, such as Spoons, Ladles, Sugar Tongs, &c. Work sent from a distance will be promptly executed, and safely returned according to directions.

A good assortment of JEWELRY will be kept constantly on hand, and sold low for *cash*.

JAMES B. HAMPTON,
JOHN C. PALMER.

Salisbury, April 2d, 1830. 13

James B. Hampton tenders his grateful acknowledgements to the public, for the liberal patronage hitherto extended to himself individually; and respectfully asks a continuance of it to the firm of which he is a partner. N. B. Those indebted to him, are earnestly desired to liquidate their accounts as soon as possible; as his new arrangement makes it necessary all scores should be settled up.

Salisbury RACES!

THE Races over the Salisbury Turf, will commence on Wednesday, the 27th of October, and continue three days.

First day; two mile heats, free for any horse, mare, or gelding;

Second day; mile heats, free for any thing except the winning horse of preceding day;

Third day; county purse, three best in five, free for any horse, mare, or gelding, raised and owned in the county of Rowan.

SAM'L. JONES, *Proprietor.*

15th *Sept.* 1830. 6t43

A Steel Grey Overcoat Lost!

A Steel Grey Overcoat belonging to the subscriber was left in Charlotte or on the road between this and Charlotte. Any person who can give any information relative to it, or who may have it in their possession will please address a note to Jas. B. Hampton of this place who will send for it. 36 PHILO WHITE.

Stop the Thief & Impostor!!

A MAN who called his name Tate, exchanged with me about two weeks since a horse which proved to be stolen property, and for which he received a dark bay stud colt about five years old, between 14 and 15 hands high, with one eye out. In addition to the horse, he received twenty-five dollars, as the difference of value between the two horses. The subscriber warns all persons from trading for said horse, as he was fraudulently obtained. Five dollars reward will be given if the thief is arrested and lodged in jail so that the law can take hold on him. He is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, with a dark skin and thin visage, with his front upper teeth out. JOSEPH PACK.

Fulton, Aug. 6th, 1830. 31tf

The subscriber would respectfully solicit the Editors of papers in this part of the State to take some notice of the description of the thief, since they will confer an obligation upon the community at large.

WAGONERS,

Driving to Fayetteville,

WILL find it to their advantage, to stop at the *Wagon Yard*, where every convenience is provided for Man and Horse, to make them comfortable, at the moderate charge of 25 cents a day and night, for the privilege of the Yard, the use of a good house, fire, water, and shelter. Attached to the Yard, are a Grocery and Provision Store, Bread Shop and Confectionary, and a House for Boarders and Lodgers, in a plain, cheap, wholesome and comfortable sytle.—*Fayetteville April, 1st* 1828. tf

One Cent Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 16th inst. an indented apprentice by the name of David Johnson, aged about 19 years. Said apprentice is about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, has a scar on his forehead, occasioned by a cancer. I forwarn all persons from harboring said apprentice. SAMUEL RICE.

Sept. 21st, 1830. 2t39

Taken Up and Committed,

TO the Jail of Rowan county, on the 17th inst. a Negro man who says his name is *Daniel*, and belongs to the Widow Sebley of South Carolina and was hired to Capt. Alexander Ingram. Said boy is about 21 or 22 years old, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, very black, of common size, all of his toes off of his right foot except the great toe, and the toes on the left affected, occasioned by a frost bite. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

F. SLATER, *Sh'f.*

Salisbury, 17th, Sept. 1830. 37tf

Writing & Wrapping Paper,

MANUFACTURED at the Salem Paper-mill, for sale, on moderate terms, at this office.

June, 1830. 21

BLANK WARRANTS,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

State of North Carolina,

CABARRUS COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law,

SPRING TERM, 1830.

JOHN FURR and others *vs.* Jacob and Geo. Furr: Petition for Partition. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants in this case are not inhabitants of this state: Ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian, notifying said defendants to appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Cabarrus, at the Court-House in Concord, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, then and there to answer, or plead to said petition or the prayer of the petitioners will be granted *exparte* and partition made accordingly.

6t39 DAN'L. COLMAN, *c. s. c.*

Taken Up and Committed,

TO the Jail of Rowan county, on the 17th inst. a Negro boy who says his name is *John*, and belongs to Archy Cowthon of Granville county, N. Carolina, and left his master some time in May last, in the State of Georgia. Said boy is about 22 or 23 years old, common size, dark complexion, 5 feet 7 inches high, speaks quick when spoken to. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

F. SLATER, *Sh'f.*

Salisbury, 17th, Sept. 1830. 37tf

State of North Carolina,

DAVIDSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,

APRIL TERM, 1830.

ELISHA JONES, Adm'r. of Benjamin Jones, dec'd. *vs.* Philip Jones, Benjamin Jones, Elizabeth Osborn, Nancy Jones, Elias Richards, Sarah Richards, Daniel Richards, Rachael Richards, Wm. Osborne, Philip Jones, John Jones, —— Rainey and Caty his wife and the heirs at law of James Jones: Petition for sale of land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that —— Rainey and Caty his wife, John Jones and the heirs at law of James Jones are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made six weeks in the Western Carolinian, requiring the said John Jones, —— Rainey and Caty his wife and the heirs at law of James Jones, to be and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for Davidson County, at the Court-House in Lexington, on the 2nd Monday of November next, then and there to answer, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and adjudged accordingly. Witness, David Mock, clerk of said Court at Office, the 2nd Monday of August, 1830.

6t43 DAVID MOCK, *Clk.*

Book Lost.

ANY one having Beauchamp's Confession will please return it to this Office, and confer a favour upon the owner.

BLANK DEEDS,

OF every description, neatly printed, and kept constantly for sale at this office.

JOB PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTON,

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS & DESPATCH AT THIS OFFICE.